

oval-elliptic leaves are usually rounded and emarginate or mucronulate, but occasionally acute; often all forms are found on the same shoot. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 1, p. 166.*)

45708. MORUS ACIDOSA Griffith. Moraceae. **Mulberry.**

Usually a broad shrub from 3 to 16 feet in height, but occasionally forming a tree up to 25 feet in height. It is found in the Provinces of Hupeh and Szechwan, China. The leaves are very variable in size and shape and are not used for feeding silkworms. The fruits are dark red or shining black and palatable. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 3, p. 300.*)

45709. PRUNUS SERRULATA PUBESCENS Wilson. Amygdalaceae.

Flowering cherry.

"At its best this variety is a tree of moderate size, from 13 to 16 meters tall and from 1 to 2 meters in girth of trunk, but I saw very few such large trees in Japan. In habit and in the size and color of the flowers it agrees closely with var. *spontanea* (white or pink, from 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters, usually 2 centimeters, in diameter). The branchlets as a rule remain gray for a longer period and do not assume the characteristic chestnut-brown color until after several years." (*Wilson, The Cherries of Japan, p. 35.*)

45710. PRUNUS TOMENTOSA Thunb. Amygdalaceae.

This shrub, 6 to 8 feet in height, appears perfectly hardy and vigorous; it flowers and fruits well at the Arnold Arboretum and withstands perfectly the rigorous winters at Ames, Iowa; its fruit buds are hardy and its flowers endure severe frost without injury. It forms a broad, spreading, twiggy bush of numerous branches rising from the ground and clothed with branches to the base. These lower branches, where they touch the moist ground, often send out roots and form independent plants. The bark is a gray or bronzy brown, smooth at first, but finally scaling off laterally in thin flakes like the bark of the yellow birch. The downy gray young branches are thickly covered with buds, from which a profusion of flowers and leaves appear simultaneously in early spring. The sessile flowers, crowded in the axils of the leaves, are smaller than those of the common cherry and are white or light rose in color. The leaves are ovate, serrate, sparingly hairy above, densely and softly so beneath, with long, slender, persistent stipules. The red cherries, half an inch in diameter, are slightly covered with very short, inconspicuous hairs; the firm, juicy, pleasantly acid flesh is without the noticeable staining qualities characteristic of some of the wild cherries and plums. With careful selection and cultivation this little cherry might prove of some economic value. Native to northern China. (Adapted from *Garden and Forest, vol. 5, p. 58.*)

45711. PRUNUS TOMENTOSA ENDOTRICA Koehne. Amygdalaceae.

This variety differs from *Prunus tomentosa* in that the leaves are elliptic to oblong, with a very short petiole, and the fruit is dark red, about half an inch in diameter.

45712. CARICA PAPAYA L. Papayaceae.

Papaya.

From the city of Panama, Panama. Presented by Mr. B. H. A. Groth. Received January 2, 1918.

Papaya seeds imported for experimental purposes.